

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 28.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

**BUCKETING CHARGED TO 12 COTTON MEN IN MADOO FINDINGS**

**Chief Magistrate Sends His Presentment to District Attorney.**

**RAYMOND ACTION TO-DAY**

**He Can Go to Grand Jury or File Accusations in Open Court.**

**EXCHANGE HAS DEFENSE**

**Secretary, Directors and Brokers Accused, but President Is Immune as Witness.**

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo completed the John Doe inquiry into the affairs of the American Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Before sunset he had transmitted to the District Attorney a presentment recommending complaints against the officers and directors of the exchange and six member brokers, charging them with operating a bucket shop.

The list of brokers is open to increase as future inquiry may warrant. Witnesses in the John Doe inquiry are immune.

The Chief Magistrate's presentment leaves it in the discretion of District Attorney Joab H. Banton to refer the entire situation to a Grand Jury or make complaints before a committing magistrate.

The presentment involves at least twelve individuals, several of the brokers specified being also either officers or directors of the exchange.

The individuals involved are: RAYMOND PALMER, Jr., as vice-president, a director and a broker. RANDOLPH ROSE, Jr., as a broker. G. W. PRATT, as secretary and a director.

RAYMOND PALMER, as a director and a broker. A. T. JENNINGS, as a director and a broker.

MICHAEL GOULKO, as a director and a broker. ISRAEL GOULKO, as a broker. S. J. OLIVER, as a director. W. S. FORBES of Richmond, Va., as a director.

J. D. WHITAKER, as a director. E. L. PATTON, as a director and a broker.

LEONARD C. COCHIEU, as a broker. A. W. Graham, president of the exchange and formerly a North Carolina Judge, is among the immune through having testified at the John Doe inquiry.

Mr. Graham had offered to take the stand and waive immunity, but Jerome Simmons, Assistant District Attorney, said he desired to preserve the rule of extending immunity to all those called to the stand.

Others who testified, thus gaining immunity, were Samuel Landecker, A. J. Watson and W. B. Wilson, formerly brokers on the matter, and Howard Thayer, formerly board boy of the exchange, and Charles G. Hardy, secretary of the American Cotton and Grain Clearing House.

Mr. Marshall of the board of governors of the New York Cotton Exchange, against which, however, no charge is made in the presentment, also had testified.

**Case Before Banton To-day.**

Magistrate McAdoo's presentment arrived at the District Attorney's office too late for consideration, but will gain the chief attention of Mr. Banton this morning. Mr. Simmons said he could not discuss the case until he had conferred with Mr. Banton, who was out of the city last night.

What direction the matter will take cannot, of course, be forecast. It appeared to the expectation among attaches of the Chief Magistrate's offices, however, that the matter would go to the Grand Jury rather than before a magistrate.

Such a course would be a telling blow to the hopes of attorneys for both the exchange and the exchange, who made a special appeal to Magistrate McAdoo at the close of the hearing to ask the District Attorney, if action was taken, to take the complaints to the grand jury.

The defense might cross-examine prosecution witnesses in public. Magistrate McAdoo informed them at the time that the question of procedure would have to be left up to the District Attorney.

**Hint of Big Scale Bucketing.**

The presentment of Magistrate McAdoo, sustained by action of the District Attorney, opens up an entirely new and startling phase of the bucketing rackets on the public recently exposed by the New York Herald.

So far only the operation of bucket shops fleecing the public through stock transactions has been touched on. The field opened for that sort of fraudulent dealing is regarded as probably of more importance in some respects than that of stocks, inasmuch as fluctuations are greater and usually more rapid, while the speculation is more direct.

The testimony at the John Doe inquiry showed that nearly the entire clientele of the American Cotton Exchange brokers resides in the cotton belt, in the instance of the American Cotton Exchange, it was shown that the quotations on which business was done were received second hand by telephone from the basic board of the New York Cotton Exchange, so that the brokers of the American Exchange were dependent on figures not authorized.

After outlining the law on bucket shops and setting forth his reasons for believing that law had been violated on the American exchange, Magistrate McAdoo entered into a severe denunciation.

**Continued on Page Three.**

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 14-46.

**Two Juries in One Day Convict a Holdup Man**

JAMES JENKINS, 36, of 70 West 132d street, was convicted yesterday of two charges of robbery by two different juries before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. Each jury reached a verdict without leaving the box and the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs for sentencing March 24.

The first jury convicted Jenkins of holding up Jacob Feist of 203 West Eleventh street, last October and robbing him of \$25 in cash and \$50 worth of jewelry. The second jury found that on the same day he had held up Harry Elliott of 2175 Eighth avenue and robbed him of \$14 worth of jewelry. Jenkins was arrested by Detective Sergeant William A. Miller, who was shot and killed in January by Luther Boddy, a Harlem negro now under death sentence.

**CRIPPLED BEGGARS HIS STOCK IN TRADE**

**Magistrate Geismar's Wife Exposes Man Who Makes Business of Hiring Mendicants.**

**PROFITS GO INTO BANKS**

**Panhandler With \$6,000 on Deposit Drops His Crutches and Is Sent to Workhouse.**

John Stefan of 419 East Twenty-second street, Manhattan, admitted when arraigned yesterday in the Adams street court, Brooklyn, on a charge of vagrancy, that he has been trafficking in the misfortunes of the afflicted through their power of appeal to the sympathies of the public.

Cash found in Stefan's pockets and bank balances to his credit showed he had been successful in supervising the operations of beggars in the streets and in other public places. He told the authorities he had been engaged in the business of hiring cripples and blinded persons to beg for him, and that he had been paying them at the rate of \$3 a day, with board and lodging, and, he added, with whisky, if required.

Stefan, an able bodied six footer, was in the shopping district of Brooklyn Wednesday morning one of his employees, John Schlachter, blind and armless, also of 419 East Twenty-second street, Manhattan, when the actions of the two attracted attention. Mrs. Alexander Geismar, wife of a Brooklyn Magistrate, stood for several minutes watching the unfortunate Schlachter as he sat on the sidewalk in front of a department store holding a hat into which persons were dropping nickels, dimes and quarters.

Plants Cripple at Subway.

Finally she saw the able bodied Stefan approach, take the crippled man in his arms as though he were a baby and carry him down the street a short distance and set him in front of a subway exit. Subway travel was heavy at the time and the movement was a stroke of business strategy.

Mrs. Geismar called a patrolman and he arrested both Stefan and Schlachter. In the pockets of Stefan the police found \$63.92 in small change, \$11 in bills and two bank books showing that he recently had made deposits aggregating \$700 in Manhattan banks.

A wooden box found in one of the pockets of the blind man, contained \$11.64. It was thought by the police that the cash that was found in the possession of the two men was the result of the day when the blind man's schedule was interrupted by their arrest. A bottle containing a liquid described by Stefan as being whisky was found in his possession. He said the whisky was a necessary adjunct to the business management of the blind man.

Stefan said that Schlachter was the only person in his employ at this time. He said he had a number of crippled women and a little boy begging for him at the same time.

Magistrate Folwell sent the two to the Raymond street Jail until Monday. Meanwhile he ordered an investigation to learn just what their conduct has been in the past.

**\$6,000 Panhandler Sent Up.**

Nicola De Donito, 55, of Nepperhan place, Yonkers, was a pathetic and weeboneque spectacle when he was taken into Night Court last evening to answer a charge of panhandling at 131st street and St. Nicholas avenue.

He seemed to be 75 years old, his clothes were old and patched and dirty and he huddled along at the side of the policeman, clutching a stick and another which had been whittled from an old plank.

When De Donito failed to answer the charge he left his crutches on the floor and setting forth his reasons for pleading insanity, he was committed to the police station and that in a bag of dollars for the last week. Magistrate Sweetser sentenced him to thirty days in the workhouse.

**FLAPPER IS GIRL FREED OF AGES OF HYPOCRISY**

**Just a Female in Original Status, Dr. Stone Says.**

CHICAGO, March 16.—There is nothing mysterious about the flapper—she is just a female who has lived down thousands of years of hypocrisy, and now has become what she most desired to be for ages—a human being.

Dr. Lee A. Stone, head of the Chicago Department of Health, told today in an address before a health conference.

"Flapperism or modern feminism—is just the revolt of youth," added Dr. Stone. "It is the resumption of the original status of mankind."

**INDECENT CROWDING IN SUBWAY, SHEARN SAYS, IS DELIBERATE**

**Transit Board Shows Service Is Cut Down in Many Rush Hours.**

**NO REASON IS GIVEN**

**Twelve Car Trains, Too Big for Some Stations, Suggested, Though.**

**SKIMPING POINTED OUT**

**5,000 Seats and 15,930 Passengers Are Totals for One Period.**

"Indecent" and "deliberate" were the adjectives used publicly yesterday by Clarence J. Shearn, special counsel to the Transit Commission, to characterize subway congestion in the non-rush as well as at the peak of the rush hour periods.

His comment was provoked by the introduction in evidence in the Interborough investigation of the charted results of more than eighty official studies made of actual traffic conditions during different periods of the day at typical points on the East and West Side subways. There observations were made within the last three months by experienced inspectors of the commission. Their tabulated results were presented by Charles S. Standfast, supervising inspector.

An observation taken at the Ninety-sixth street station of southbound express train service on the Broadway and Seventh avenue line showed that for each twenty minute period after 6:40 A. M. the overcrowding increased and that the rush hour crowding was really extended over three hours because of skimped service, whereas the road and equipment were worked to actual capacity for only a single hour. In the period from 7 to 7:30 A. M. there were 6,340 passengers and 2,354 were standing. That is an average of standees of thirty to a car, allowing fifty as the seating capacity of each car. At that time the line was operating at maximum capacity with ten car trains.

It was these and the figures that followed that caused Judge Shearn, presiding Commissioner, to say:

"This condition is not only indecent, it is simply deliberate. If you look at this schedule in period between 7 and 7:30, where the overcrowding begins to become very noticeable, you find that they run only eight trains in that twenty minute interval, whereas when you get down to the period from 8 to 8:20 they are operating twelve trains in that twenty minute interval."

"If they can run twelve trains between 8 and 8:20 they can run twelve between 7 and 7:30. If in these earlier periods they did what the record shows they can do, many persons would be readily influenced to abandon the subway at that time of the rush and rush and minute periods, or at an earlier or a later period, because the conditions would be much better, whereas now they have no inducement for making any change."

Clear to Gen. O'Ryan.

"That is quite clear to me," said Gen. O'Ryan.

"Now," continued Judge Shearn, "between 7 and 7:30, which is almost the height of the rush in the morning, and when there were 4,000 seats provided, as the figures show, for 13,800 passengers, they ran only eight car trains in that interval, although they have shown in the previous twenty minutes that it was entirely feasible to run twelve ten car trains."

Henry J. Smith of counsel for the Interborough interposed to say that the company's schedule called for twelve trains in that period, but that sometimes they cannot push them through on time if the crowd is dense.

"In the first period I called attention to," he said, "the one from 7 to 7:30 A. M., where they ran only eight ten car trains, Mr. Smith says that is not a period when there are any unusual overcrowding at all—there are only 2,350 persons standing out of the 6,340 traveling—so he cannot claim it is due to overcrowding in that instance, that they do not get more trains through."

**4,000 Seats for 6,340 People.**

The period from 9 to 9:30 A. M. was the first, it appeared, when the extreme rush begins to abate, but in that period there were supplied only 4,000 seats for 6,630 passengers carried.

"There is the first period after the morning crush of the day," said Judge Shearn, "and what do you find? You find them dropping from twelve trains to the twenty car period, which is only one more than their schedule calls for, to eight trains and compelling 2,630 people to stand."

"If they had run eleven trains instead of eight in that interval they would have provided seats for every passenger and would have so improved conditions that, if it were a regular practice, people would naturally be drawn out of that preceding period when the rush is terrible. So it seems to me the commission can materially improve this situation by compelling during the three hour rush period in each direction, instead of during only one hour each way morning and evening."

In the period from 9:20 to 9:40 only

**Continued on Page Eight.**

**Flying Boat's 9,000 Mile Trip, Sea and River, Starts**

WITH 9,000 miles ahead of it, an aeromarine navy six passenger flying boat with three men on board, took off yesterday morning on the Hudson River of Eighty-second street.

P. Ewing Easter, head of the Easter Airways of Baltimore, piloted the boat, and Charles E. Haynes, engineer and Lyman I. Collins, passenger traffic manager, went as passengers. Mr. Easter plans to fly in his new ship, which he purchased here, down the Atlantic coast to Key West, thence to Havana, to New Orleans, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, along the Ohio to Pittsburgh, then back and up the Mississippi to the great lakes and down the Hudson to New York, going then to Baltimore. On the way the flying boat will carry passengers at various cities.

No attempt will be made for speed. The first stop was at the aeromarine plant at Keyport, N. J.

**\$275,000 PLOT SEEN IN BIG WOOL IMPORT**

**Prominent Philadelphian Is Accused of Evading Customs Duties.**

**890 BALES ARE SEIZED**

**Brought From South America With Free List Coating on Dutiable Goods.**

An alleged plot to defraud the Government of \$275,000 in duty has resulted in the seizure of 890 bales of wool recently brought to this country from South America and destined for Philadelphia.

The names of those concerned in the affair have been withheld by William H. Williams, in charge of the special agents of the customs service, and by N. C. Brooks, the Philadelphia agent in charge, pending further action. It became known yesterday that a Philadelphia importer of considerable prominence, the man to whom the wool is consigned, had visited the Custom House with his attorney in response to a request.

The method by which the Government was to be duped was a simple one. Under the emergency act establishing a duty of from 15 to 45 cents a pound on wool, coarse wool, commonly known as carpet wool, is on the free list.

When the Southern Cross and the steamship Bonheur reached this port recently from South America both ships carried a considerable number of bales of "carpet wool," which was entitled to come in free.

But in the office of F. J. H. Kracke, Appraiser of the Port, rumors had come filtering in that all was not right with these wool shipments. Mr. Kracke notified the Customs House, and when appraisers of Mr. Kracke's staff looked over the wool they found that the outside of the bales consisted of carpet wool, but the inside, six or eight inches from the surface, was of a better grade and dutiable at 30 cents a pound.

Under the law when an invoice is filed in the office of the appraiser, it is later to be brought to the Appraiser's Stores on Christopher street. Thirty-five bales of a shipment of 350 bales at the Southern Cross is already at the stores, and the other bales also are under the hands of the appraisers.

Regret was expressed yesterday by customs officials that news of the shipment had been leaked before the investigation was being carried on in this port, Boston and Philadelphia to find out just how big the alleged plot was. Already 1,400 bales have been scrutinized.

**DODGE IS SENT TO JAIL FOR 5 DAYS AS SPEEDER**

**Kalamazoo Wants Him When Freed in Detroit.**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. DETROIT, March 16.—John Duval Dodge, a son of the late John Dodge, millionaire automobile manufacturer, was sentenced to five days in jail, fined \$100 and had his driver's license revoked for one year when he pleaded guilty to speeding before Judge Charles H. Bartlett here to-day. His wife, Mrs. Marie Anne Dodge, wept when the court pronounced sentence. Dodge went from the courtroom to the county jail to begin his sentence.

The speeding charge was filed on March 5, but when it came up before Judge Bartlett to-day Dodge's attorneys were unable to continue before the court, and his client was detained in Kalamazoo, where he was arrested Monday charged with driving an automobile while intoxicated and with illegally transporting liquor.

The Kalamazoo charge was the outgrowth of a ride after a dance early Sunday morning in which Dodge, Rex Earl of Kalamazoo and three girls and a young woman were killed. The girls and young woman were killed by a car driven by Dodge. During the ride Emmeline Kwa-kerneck, one of the girls, jumped from the automobile and received serious injuries. Dodge is under \$2,000 bond to appear there for a hearing on March 31.

**PASSENGER TRAFFIC CUT**

**1921 Class One Figure 20 Per Cent. Under 1920.**

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Passenger traffic on class one railroads during 1921 was 20 per cent. less than in 1920. A similar condition was reported last month as to freight traffic.

Total passenger miles reported for 1921—the number of passengers multiplied by the miles carried—amounted to 37,323,000,000, compared with 48,841,000,000 in 1920. Total revenues from passenger fares were \$1,153,752,000 or \$133,671,000 less than in 1920.

**THE ROADWAY LIMITED**

Appeals especially to the business man. It leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station and Jersey Terminal, 2:30 P. M. with dining car, stenographer, barber, valet, and arrives Chicago 9:30 A. M. No loss of time. Every convenience and comfort. \$1.50 table d'hôte or a carte dinner as you like. Pennsylvania Railroad, the Short Line—Add.

**CAUCUS MAY BLOCK PLAN TO JAM BONUS BILL THROUGH HOUSE**

**Threat to 'Clip Wings' of Speaker Brings Counter Move.**

**NEW PLEA TO HARDING**

**Fordney and Mondell Will Urge Him to Change His Attitude.**

**ACTION DUE BY TUESDAY**

**Rule May Be Forced to Limit Debate and Bar All Amendments.**

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 16.

When President Harding returns from his holiday in Florida on Sunday he will find the bonus raid on the public Treasury and business of the country squalling on the doorsteps of the White House.

This is about the only definite fact that looms out of the confusion and turmoil prevailing in Congress over the vexatious problem which is tearing at the heart strings and disturbing the peace of mind of the members of Congress.

The growing revolt already has established the adverse opinion of the majority in the Senate regarding the latest proposal for financing the \$5,000,000,000 raid.

In the House of Representatives opposition to the proposal which has been pronounced worthless by Treasury officials is increasing to such an extent as to destroy the smug confidence of bonus advocates, who a month ago predicted the bill would be passed in that body by 10 and perhaps 20 to 1.

The best proof of this is that Majority Leader Mondell and Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee will make a further appeal to the President to "have a heart to heart talk" and save them from the wrath of the "soldier boys." This has been compelled by a movement for a caucus which gained tremendous headway this afternoon.

**CAUCUS PETITION SIGNED UP.**

A petition signed by more than enough members to make it mandatory on Caucus Chairman Towner to comply created a state of panic among bonus representatives whose only concern is to get the troublesome legislation out of the way and let themselves on record in favor of it.

The caucus move was the result of threats made by Representatives who are in favor of any kind of a bonus bill to "clip the wings" of Speaker Gillett, who has made known his opposition to the certificate loan plan.

The Speaker also sent word from Florida that he would not countenance the move favored by the bonus Representatives to suspend the rules of the House on Monday, apply the "gag" process for subduing the minority and "jam" the certificate loan plan through without debate.

The threats to discipline the Speaker were regarded as more or less idle threats to reveal the grim determination of Mondell and Fordney to override every obstacle and get the bonus bill off their hands, regardless of the fact that these officials of the Government are in complete accord in opposing it.

The President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of the Currency, Democratic leader of the Senate and Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. Also opposed are the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, the vast majority of small bankers, the overwhelming majority of business men of the country, the indicated majority of men and women citizens and many thousands of ex-service men who would be entitled to the bonus.

**Worried Over Caucus Move.**

The clear, lucid and convincing reasons given by Secretary Mellon and other Treasury officials before the Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday for opposing the latest bonus scheme are admitted to have exercised a tremendous influence on members of the lower house.

The caucus movement undoubtedly disturbed Messrs. Mondell and Fordney more than they cared to admit. It inspired Mr. Towner to disclose the fact that Republican leaders of the House will attempt to bring the President and the Speaker in line with their plans for passing the certificate loan bill.

When asked if he would call the caucus Representative Towner said: "It may not be necessary to call such a caucus, as I understand several leaders of the bonus bill plan to confer with the President and the Speaker on Sunday. Then it is not only possible but probable that all differences of opinion on the subject will be cleared up so that there will be no reason for the contemplated conference."

While making no public announcement of their plans, Messrs. Mondell and Fordney admitted they might seek further advice from the President.

Representatives who have mani-

**Continued on Page Two.**

**COLLINS VOICES IRISH THANKS FOR AMERICA'S FAITH IN THEIR FIGHT**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, March 16.

MICHAEL COLLINS, head of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, to-day gave to THE NEW YORK HERALD the following St. Patrick's Day message:

"This St. Patrick's Day we express the Irish people's appreciation of the faith the American people have shown in Ireland. The generous assistance they gave unstintingly wasn't in vain. Irishmen are now engaged in taking over control of all departments of the Irish Government. Ireland is shaking off the strangle hold of English domination. Irishmen, taking up the work of building the Irish nation! It is a great work, to be taken up joyfully."

"Previous St. Patrick's days found the Irish nation growing steadily weaker. But the ideal of freedom, for which the American people stand and which has carried Ireland on with unwavering hope, brought success to the struggle. With the substance of freedom assured her by her treaty with England, and with her own sons controlling her own affairs, Ireland looks forward to undiminished friendship with the American people, confident that their great faith in her will be justified."

**RHINE ARMY CLAIM BIGGEST ST. PATRICK PARADE HERE TO-DAY**

**Reparations Commission to Limit Germany's First Issue to 6,000,000,000 Marks.**

**20 PER CENT. RETAINED From This Berlin Would Pay U. S. or From Alternate Second Loan.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 16.

The cost of the American Army of Occupation and possible future reparations claims will be given full consideration in any arrangements the Reparations Commission permits Germany to make for an international loan. The commission will meet tomorrow to fix the amounts Germany will be expected to deliver in cash and in kind during the present year and will immediately commence a study of the loan possibilities, calling in for this purpose during the next few months not only German but neutral banking authorities for advice as to the maturity, interest and the total to be sought.

From a reliable authority THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learns that the commission will suggest limiting the first attempt to raise a loan to not more than 6,000,000,000 marks gold, believing that this can be negotiated at an interest rate as low as 7 per cent., guaranteed by German mines and factories and a pledge that the printing of paper marks shall cease.

**One-fifth for Own Use.**

From this sum it will be proposed that Germany be permitted to retain as much as 20 per cent. for her own financial stabilization as suggested at the Boulogne and Brussels conferences and it is planned that from this she meet her obligations to the United States under the Versailles treaty and the supervision of the Reparations Commission.

An alternative proposal, which is arousing interest here, is that the commission give Berlin authority to issue a year's moratorium to 700,000,000 marks gold in cash and 1,200,000,000 marks in kind, of which France would receive 65 per cent. Although these sums are under the British approval at Cannes the commission will accompany its notification to Germany by a warning that this adjustment is final and that unless the new plan is carried out in every particular by the end of the month of April, the allied military pressure no longer will be questioned.

It is pointed out in the Temps to-night that the distribution of the first billion marks, as approved by the allied conference, did not by any means satisfy the claims of the allied armies, as Mr. Boyden contended. On the contrary, the allied army expenses up to last May show that 200,000,000 marks gold are still due France and 140,000,000 to Great Britain, which will not be allotted from future payments in cash until Belgian priority has been fully satisfied.

**U. S. Must Ask Allies.**

PARIS, March 16 (Associated Press).—The Finance Minister of the allied powers have replied to Roland W. Boyden, who presented the American claim for payment for its Rhine expense, that the United States should take up the matter with the different allied powers direct.

**TO ASK RECOGNITION OF BERLIN TREATY RIGHTS**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 16.

It was announced at the State Department to-day that the Government of the United States will explain by notes to the allied Governments in the near future its position relative to payment of the expenses of American troops on the Rhine.

It is not the present plan of the Government to enter into the question raised concerning the validity of the treaty of Berlin and the rights of the United States under the treaty of Versailles. There will be no attempt, however, to avoid these issues. The notes will include a statement that the United States believes itself entitled to reimbursement for the expenses of its troops.

**IRISH GUNMEN KILL HOSPITAL PATIENTS**

GALWAY, Ireland, March 16.—Four men in disguise entered the St. Bride's Home last night and shot and killed three patients, including a child, and seriously wounded a constable. Just previously three masked men entered the workhouse hospital and killed Patrick Cassidy of Mayo.

The two sergeants killed were members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and were killed by bullets while they were in bed.

An official of a congested district board, was undergoing treatment for a wound which he sustained recently during an attack on his home. The assassins appeared in the ward where Cassidy lay, with their own pistols, and shot him in the throat.

**Among 97 Rushed Through Assembly Windup.**

ALBANY, March 16.—Both houses stepped on the accelerator to-day in order to reach the goal of final adjournment to-morrow. The Assembly passed 97 bills, the speaker registering over five minutes. The included three measures, four seriously. A car driver was shot dead this afternoon near the scene of the bombing.

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**INSURANCE MEN WIN WHEN SENATE KILLS 3 LOCKWOOD BILLS**

**40 P. C. Real Estate Investment Measure Beaten by Vote of 25 to 24.**

**JAILING BILL FAILS**

**Bill Permitting Appeals From Dis**